

BRADACOVA, Marie, MUDr; MIROVSKY, Jiri, MUDr

Atypical course of measles after preventive application of gamma globulin and mixed human plasma. Pediat. listy, Praha 9 no.3: 149-150 May-June 54.

1. Z infekt. klin. v Praze; predn. prof. MUDr Jaroslav Prochaska
(MEASLES, manifestation
atypical course after prev. application of gamma
globulin with mixed human plasma)
(GAMMA GLOBULIN, effects
on measles, atypical course after application with
mixed human plasma)
(PLASMA, effects
on measles, atypical course after prev. application
with gamma globulin)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.7 Vol.10/2 Pediatrics Feb 56

305. MIROVSKÝ J., TŮMOVÁ B. and KRUML J. I. a II. Odd. infek. Klin., Praha.
*Akutní stenozující laryngotracheo bronchitis u dětí. I. Klinický a patolo-
gicko-anatomický obraz. Acute stenosing laryngotracheobronch-
itis in children. The clinical and pathologico-anatomical
picture PEDIAT. LISTY 1954, 9/6 (333-335) Illus. 1
Out of 269 children admitted to hospital during 1952-1953 with this diagnosis 9 died.
The clinical course is described with the suddenly appearing alarming phenomena
of stenosis, which improve during the day and aggravate in the evening. Predomi-
nantly well-nourished, fat children with a pasty appearance and a lymphatic con-
stitution are affected. Autopsy mostly showed fibrous-haemorrhagic-necrotic
changes.
Mayerhofer - Zagreb (VI, 112)

TUMOVA, Bela, RNDr; MIROVSKY, Jiri, MUDr

Acute stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis in children. II. etiology
and differential diagnosis from diphtheritic croup. Pediat. listy,
Praha 9 no.6:336-340 Dec 54.

1. Z Ustavu epidemiol. z mikrobiol.; predn. doc. dr. Karel Raska
Z I. a II. oddel. infekcni klin. v Praze; prednosta prof. dr.
Jaroslav Prochaska a doc. Dr. Vaclav Kredba

(LARYNGITIS

laryngotracheobronchitis stenosing in child., etiol. &
differ. diag. from diphtheritia)

(TRACHEA, diseases

laryngotracheobronchitis stenosing in child., etiol. &
differ. diag. from diphtheritia)

(BRONCHITIS

laryngotracheobronchitis stenosing in child., etiol. &
diag. from diphtheria)

(DIPHTHERIA, differ. diag.

laryngotracheobronchitis in child.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.7 Vol.10/2 Pediatrics Feb 56

307. MIROVSKÝ J. I. a II. Odd., infek. Klin., Praha. *Akutní stenozující laryngo-tracheobronchitis u dětí. III. Léčení. Acute stenosing laryngo-tracheobronchitis in children. III. Treatment PEDIAT. LISTY 1954, 9/6 (341-343)

If possible, treatment should be conservative, making use of antibiotics. The child's psychosomatic rest should be spared as much as possible. If conservative methods are not successful, tracheotomy is preferred to intubation. The mortality with this conservative procedure was only 3.3% (out of 269 patients) and 15% among the severest cases.

Mayerhofer - Zagreb (VII, 11, 15)

MIROVSKY, Jiri

MIROVSKY, Jiri, MUDr; SNIDLER, Ladislav, MUDr

Prevention of measles with gamma globulin and pooled human plasma.
Prakt. lek. 34 no.10:232-235 Ap '54.

1. Z I. inf. oddel. na Bulovce; prednosta prof. Dr. Jaroslav Prochaska.
 2. Z II inf. odd.; prednosta doc. Dr. Vaclav Kredba
- (MEASLES, prevention and control
*gamma globulin, with pooled human plasma)
(GAMMA GLOBULIN, ther. use
*measles, prev., with pooled plasma)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 7 Vol. 9/9 Sept. 55
Mirovsky, J.

1870. MIROVSKY J. Infekční Klin., Praha. Proč chráníme malé děti a děti oslabené nemocí před spalničkami. The protection of children and infants, debilitated by illness, against measles. PRAKT. LÉK. 1954, 34:24 (551-552) Tables 2

The greatest mortality from infectious diseases in Prague is that from complications of measles after pertussis in children. During the first half of 1954, 700 children with complications of measles were admitted to the Bulovka Hospital. From 1950 to the middle of 1954 this number was 2813. Of these, 1446 showed pulmonary complications and 632 otitis media, accompanied or not by bronchopneumonia. Morbillous laryngitis was observed in 121 cases. 67.3% of all the admitted measles patients were 3 years of age or younger. Of 63 deceased children, 57 (90.5%) were aged 3 months to 3 yr. The age at which measles occurs has become considerably earlier as a consequence of the extended use of kindergartens, so that the most sensitive ages are affected. Tuberculous children and those with pneumonia, otitis media, pertussis or other infectious or exhausting diseases were treated with plasma or gamma globulin during the epidemics, so that only 15.4% of the 897 children exposed contracted measles, which was of a mild form.

Bloch - Doetinchem (XX, 7)

MIROVSKY, Jiri; BARTAK, Vladimir; NEKOMA, Karel.

Orchitis parotidea its prevention and therapy: results on male fertility. Cas lek cs 93 no.15:400 406 Ap '54. (ZEAL 3:7)

1. Z infekčního oddělení SON Bulovka, predn.: prof. MUHy Jaroslav Procházka. 2. Ze Sexuologického ústavu Karlovu university, pred.: prof. MUHy Josef Hynle.

(STERILITY MALE, etiology and pathogenesis,
*orchitis in mumps)

(MUMPS, complications,
*orchitis, causing sterility)

(ORCHITIS, etiology and pathogenesis,
*mumps, causing sterility)

DORRY, Eduard, MUDr.; MIROVSKY, Jiri, MUDr.

Transmission of serum hepatitis by dried pooled human plasma.
Cesk. pediat. 10 no.8:590-593 Oct 55.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze, reditel MUDr. Josef Kidery--
Infekcni klinika v Praze VIII - Bulovka prednosta prof. MUDr.
Jaroslav Prochazka.

(JAUNDICE, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM, transmission
blood transfusion in child.)

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in infant and child
dried plasma causing jaundice)

BRADAGOVA, Marie, MUDr.; VALKOVA, Nada, MUDr.; MIROVSEY, Jiri, MUDr.

Necessity of inoculation against tetanus. Cesk. pediat. 10 no. 2:
605-606 Oct. 55.

1. Infekční klinika Praha 3 --Bulovka: přednosta prof. MUDr.
J. Procházka.

(TETANUS, prevention and control
vacc., importance)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATIONS
tetanus, importance)

MIROVSKY, Jiri, MUDr

Prevention of measles with combined human plasma and gamma globulin
in children's institutions. Prakt. lek., Praha '5 no.6:130-134
20 Mar 55.

1. Z infekcí klin. na Bulovce; predn. prof. MUDr. J. Prochaska.
(MEASLES, prevention and control
plasma with gamma globulin, use in child. institutions)
(PLASMA, ther. use
measles prev., with gamma globulin)
(GAMMA GLOBULIN, ther. use
measles prev., with human plasma)

115-4771
DANEŠOVÁ, Jana., MUDr.; MAGROVÁ, Jaroslava., MUDr.; MIROVSKÝ, Jiří., MUDr.

Serum hepatitis following transfusion of the blood, of erythrocyte suspension, and of mixed plasma. Cas. lek. česk. 95 no. 10:263-265
9 Mar 56.

2 infekční kliniky v Praze 8--Bulovka. Přednosta prof. MUDr Jaroslav Procházka.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, complications
jaundice, homologous serum (Cz)
(JAUNDICE, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM,
post-transfusion (Cz)

DVORSKY, Karel; MIROVSKY, Jiri; RIHOVA, Miluse

Incidence of *Micrococcus pyogenes* and its sensitivity to antibiotics in various collective environments. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.43:1189-1191 26 Oct 56.

1. Mikrobiologické odd. v Praze 8-Bulovka: prednosta doc. MUDr. Vladimír Wagner Infekční klinika v Praze 8 - Bulovka; prednosta prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Procházka.

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, eff. of drugs on antibiotics on sensitivity in various collective environments, relation to incidence of carriers (Cz))
(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.

on sensitivity of *Micrococcus pyogenes* in various collective environments, relation to incidence of carriers (Cz))

MIROVSKY, Jiri; KNEZKOVA, Marie

Incidence of infectious hepatitis in hospitalized patients.
Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.7:216-217 15 Feb 57.

1. Infekční klinika v Praze 8 - Bulovka; přednosta prof.
MUDr. Jaroslav Procházka. Ústav hematologie a krevní
transfúze v Praze; přednosta MUDr. Josef Křidery. J. M.,
Praha - Bulovka, infekční klinika.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, epidemiol.

in hospitalized patients, etiol. (Cz))

MIROVSKY, Jiri

Prevention of measles. I. A report on previous attempts at active immunization. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.7/8:594-597 J1-Ag '61.

1. Infekcni klinika na Bulovce, prednosta prof. dr. Jar. Prochaska.

(MEASLES immunol)

MIROVSKY, Jiri

Prevention of measles. II. A report on previous results with various methods of active immunization. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.7/8:598-606 J1-Ag '61.

1. Infekcni klinika na Bulovce, prednosta prof. dr. Jar. Prochaska.

(MEASLES immunol)

MIROVSKY, J.; HOLUB, J.; ~~NGUYEN-BA-CAN~~

Effect of dengue on pregnancy and fetuses. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.11:
985-988 N '62.

1. Infekčni oddelení a gynekologicko-porodnické oddelení Nemocnice
ceskoslovensko-vietnamského přátelství v Hai-phongu.
(DENGUE) (PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS) (FETAL DISEASES)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MIROVSKY, J., MD.

Infection Clinic (Infekcni klinika), Prague-Bulovka

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 3, 1963, pp 117-120

"The Protection of Health in Tropical Climates."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MIROVSKY, J., Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Infekční klinika), Prague 8, Bulovka, Prof. Dr. J. PROCHAZKA, director; and Department of Infectious Diseases, Hospital of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Friendship, Haiphong, North Vietnam.

"Present State of Infectious Diseases in North Vietnam"

Prague, Casearia Lekaru Ceskych, Vol. III, No. 20-21, 22 July 1963, pp 610-614.

Abstract [Author's English summary.] In North Vietnam do not differ essentially from those in regions with moderate climate. However, there are some differences. One of the important causes of the high mortality in adults and children is malnutrition and, therefore, the condition is bad, and medical treatment is inadequate. Malaria (20 to 60 percent of the total population) and TF are widely spread. Dengue, leprosy, and Japanese encephalitis are the most frequent tropical infectious diseases. Smallpox, cholera, and typhoid were eradicated in the whole state. There are no references.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MIROVSKY, J., Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Infekční klinika), Prague 8, Bulovka, Prof. Dr. J. PROCHAZKA, director; and Department of Infectious Diseases, Hospital of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Friendship, Haiphong, North Vietnam.

"Present State of Parasitic Diseases in North Vietnam"

Prague, Casearia Lekaru Ceskych, Vol. III, No. 20-21, 22 July 1963, pp 615-618.

Abstract [Author's English summary.] A high incidence of the caused by a high incidence of intestinal parasites. A total of 70 to 80 percent of the population are infected with hookworm, ascariidosis, and trichinosis. Intestinal taeniasis to 1 percent and trematodes to 1 percent. Cases of amoebiasis are surprisingly few. Various forms of cysticercosis were found in less than 1 percent of the total population. Malaria is very frequent, particularly in the interior, where the index run almost 10 percent high. In the islands of the Red River delta and on the coast it does not exceed 5 percent. Filariasis is limited to a few places. There are no references.

1/1

Therapy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC

614.446:616.935-02-08:576.851.49.097.22

MIROVSKY, J.; DVORSKY, K.; Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Infekcni Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PROCHAZKA; Microbiological Department, Hospital (Mikrobiologicke Odd. Nemocnice) Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Primar) Dr K. DVORSKY.

"Influence of Causal Therapy on the Clinical and Bacteriological Sanitation of Shigelloses."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 36-37, 9 Sep 66, pp 969 - 972

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Therapeutic results of 101 cases of acute dysentery in children were investigated. 30 were treated with chloramphenicol, 24 with neomycin, 25 with phthalazol, and 22 symptomatically only. None of the groups showed quicker regression of clinical symptoms; causal therapy was of secondary importance, rehydration and diet were decisive. 57% of the patients in all groups excreted shigellae after the termination of therapy. 2 Figures, 1 Table, 12 Western, 5 Czech, 4 Russian references. (Manuscript received Dec 65).
1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC

616.935-02-08:576.851.49.097.22

DVORSKY, K.; Microbiological Department of the Hospital (Mikrobiologicke Odd. Nemocnice), Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Primar) Dr K. DVORSKY; Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Fac. of Gen. Medicine, Charles University (Infekcni Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PROCHAZKA.

"Reasons for the Failure of Causal Therapy of Shigelloses."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 36-37, 9 Sep 66, pp 972 - 975

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The failure of causal therapy is due to the primary resistance of the strains of the microorganisms causing the disease and to the resistance that they develop during the treatment of the disease, even when originally such strains were sensitive. Shigellae show great resistance to antibiotics of the tetracycline group; these drugs should therefore not be used in the treatment of the disease. 2 Tables, 4 Western, 6 Czech, 4 Russian, 1 Hungarian reference.
1/1
(Manuscript received Dec 65).

MILVSKY, J.

benzole infection among members of the Czechoslovak health service during the epidemic in the summer of 1960 in the Vietnamese Democratic Republic. It.2. us. lek. česk. 1961 no.38:1941-1950 (24. 12. 1961).

1. Infekční klinika, Praha 8 - Břevkovka (premiérův prof. M.
2. Prostějov.

MIROVSKY, J.

Current status of parasitic diseases in the Vietnam Democratic Republic. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.29/30:815-818 12 JI '63.

1. Infekční klinika v Praze 8^{ti} Bulovka, přednosta prof. dr. J. Procházka Infekční oddelení Nemocnice československo-vietnamského přátelství v Haiphongu.

(PARASITIC DISEASES) (HELMINTHIASIS)
(NEMATODE INFECTIONS) (TAPEWORM INFECTIONS)
(TREMATODE INFECTIONS) (SOIL MICROBIOLOGY)

MIROVSKY, M.

"New Methods of Flanning in Geolo. ical Prospecting." p. 55 (RUDY, Vol. 1, No. 4, June 1953)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,
April 1954. Unclassified.

9.7100

H/OA/50/00025/111-11
A121/A026

AUTHOR: Mirovský, P.

TITLE: One machine - six memories

PERIODICAL: Tudomány és Technika, no. 25, 1960, 778

TEXT: The author describes the Czechoslovak ARITMA 520 relay computing machine using punched cards traced by special feelers and transmitting electric impulses to the corresponding memory units. The machine performs additions, subtractions, multiplications and divisions. It has 6 memory circuits each representing a special group of relays operated by the feeler impulses. The computer is also usable for technical computations. The mechanical part evaluating the punched-card data and the electrical part with the relay circuits are two separate units. There is 1 photograph.

Card 1/1

STANISLEWICZ, Władysław; MIKOWSKA, Ewa

Usefulness of nephelometric method for gasoline and xerobenzene
determination in the air. Med. pracy 16 no.3:223-226 1965.

1. 7 Zakładu Toksykologii Przemysłowej Instytutu Medycyny Pracy
w Łodzi (Dyrektor: prof. dr hab. J. Nefes).

MIROWSKA-STELMACHOWSKA, Anna; TOPOLSKA, Paula

Use of actinomycin and triethylenemelamine or of nitrogranulogen
in malignant granuloma. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.45:1916-1919
5 Nov 55.

1. (Z Kliniki Hematologicznej Instytutu Hematologii; Kierownik
Kliniki: prof. dr. med. W. Lawkowicz; Dyrektor Instytutu:
doc. dr. med. K. Trojanowski) Adres: Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5,
Instytut Hematologii.

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use,

actinomycin in Hodgkin's dis., with triethylene melamine
(Pol))

(TRIETHYLENE MELANINE, therapeutic use,

Hodgkin's dis., with actinomycin (Pol))

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, therapeutic use,

Hodgkin's dis. (Pol))

(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, therapy,

actinomycin with triethylene melamine or nitrogen
mustards (Pol))

MIROWSKI, J.

"Standardization and reduction of production cost." (p.22) Polski Komitet Normalizacyjny.
WIADOMOŚCI. Warszawa. Vol. 22, no. 1, Jan. 1954.

SO: EAST European Accessions List Vol 4, No 2, Aug. 1954.

MIROWSKI, S.

"Which is the Right Side and Which is the Left Side," P. 110. (WIADOMOSCI, Vol. 22, No. 2, Feb. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL). IC. Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

MIROWSKI, S.

"To the Producers of Toys," P. 342. (WLADEKOSCI, Vol. 22, No. 6, June, 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

WIEBOWSKI, S.

Welding terminology, p. 6th. (POLSKI KOMITEZ NORMALIZACYJNY, Warszawa, Vol. 22, no. 10, Oct. 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), 10, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610004-1"

WPA, S.

2500 1A 67

Periodicals: HERRALDEA. Vol. 17, no. 5, Sept. 1966

WFF VIII, 9. Concerning a standardization measure. p. 111.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (1947-1948), Vol. 1, No. 1, February 1948, Unclass.

MYRACHKI, S.

Concerning the cooperation of the Polish Committee on Standards with provincial units. p. 53.

NORMALIZACJA. (Polski Komitet Normalizacyjny) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 27, No. 2, Feb 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EELI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 11,
November 1959
Uncl.

MIROWSKI, Stefan, inż.

The attitude of technical activists towards standardization. Normalizacja 29 no.10:465-466 '61.

1. Sekretarz Kolegium Redakcyjnego miesięcznika "Normalizacja".

(Standardization)

MIROWSKI, Stefan, inz.

Modern forms of standardization exhibitions. Normalizacja 3
no.2:52-54 '62.

MIROWSKI, Stefan, inż.

Influence of standardization on the production of market goods
Normalizacja 30 no. 3: 103-105 March '61.

1. Członek Kolegium Redakcyjnego miesięcznika "Normalizacja"

: IROUSKI, Susan

Stable, long-term relationships are important for the success of the business.

DOWIATT, Witold; MIKOWSKI, Witold

Traffic safety on railroad crossing 8
13-15 60.

MIROWSKI, Witold

Investments of railroad signaling and telecommunication
installations set up closer to the operational basis.
Przegl kolej elektrotech 14 no.2:64- 4 of cover F '62.

MIROWSKI, Z.; "OGOLA, H.

The influence of water erosion on the morphology and some chemical properties of soils on a few morainal hills of the Masurian Lakes. p. 91.

GOSPODARKA WODNA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna: Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index, (EPAI). LC, Vol. 8, no. 5,
June 1959
uncla.

MIROYEDOVA, N.O.

Talented efficiency promoter. Tekst. prom. 18 no. 1:70 Je 198.

(MIRA 11:7)

(Samsanova, Ol'ga Aleksandrovna, 1903-)

MIROYEDOVA, Ye.V.; FARBEROV, I.L.

Products obtained in the process of the direct heating of coal by
the electric current. Trudy IGI 13:158-163 '60. (MIFA 14:5)
(Coal gasification)

MIROYEDOVA, Ye.V.

Study of the electrothermal decomposition of coal. Trudy IGI
12.158-166 '61. (MIRA 14.3)

(Coal research)

KRUKOVSKIY, V.K.; MIROYEDOVA, Y.V.; PITIN, R.N.; FARMEROV, I.L.

Hydrodynamic characteristics of a seam of kokersite oil shales. Trudy
IGI 16:262-267 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Oil shales) (Hydrodynamics)

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Panasnyuk, V. I., Mirovskaya, V. A.

SOV/32-25-2-10/78

TITLE:

Simplification of the Complexometric Determination of Zirconium in Zirconium-glasses and Concentrations (Uprashcheniye kompleksometricheskogo opredeleniya tsirkoniya v tsirkonirovykh steklakh i koncentratakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol. 15, No. 2, p. 117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to the method developed by V. G. Gerasimova and Ye. V. Romanova (Ref 1) the complexometric determination of Zr is carried out in 2 n hydrochloric acid after the precipitate has been fused in a borax-caustic soda mixture and the filtered hydroxide precipitates are dissolved in hydrochloric acid (1 : 5). In the paper under review a simplification of this method is suggested so that it is possible to omit the filtration and dissolution of the precipitate. The aqueous extraction of the alkaline melt is not repeated but acidified in the presence of the hydroxide precipitate. This simplified method can however only be used in the analysis of products which do not contain phosphoric acid. It was observed that eriochrome-black T shows a better color change in 2 n hydrochloric acid than in 2 n hydrochloric acid. The analysis

Card 1/2

Simplification of the Complexometric Determination
of Zirconium in Zirconium-glasses and Concentrations

GOV/12-25-110/78

process is given. The accuracy of the method described is
not inferior to that of the phosphate method (Table). There
are 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION:

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyannogo
volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Glass
Fibers)

Card 2/2

UDINTSEV, G.N.; ANAN'INA, Z.N.; ANDREYEVA, A.G.; BLANK, V.B.; GAYLAN, Ya.I.;
YEGOR'KOVA, A.S.; ZUBZHITSKIY, Yu.N.; IL'INA, N.D.; KAMRAZ, I.V.;
KARRO, L.M.; MIROYEVSKAYA, Z.Ye.; NECHAYEVA, Ya.A.; PARNOV, B.S.

Influenza in 1957 from data of the hospital therapeutic clinic of
the Leningrad Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene. Sov.med. 23
no.10:67-70 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Udintsev) Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INFLUENZA statistics)

AUTHOR M. P. ZIL'BERMAN (N. ZIL'BERMAN) S. I. ZIL'BERMAN
TITLE: Assembly Panels of M. P. Zil'berman
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika (USSR)
ABSTRACT: This paper describes the construction and operation of a radio panel. The panel is designed for use in a radio receiver. The panel is made of a single piece of material. The panel is easy to assemble and disassemble. The panel is suitable for use in a radio receiver. The panel is suitable for use in a radio receiver. The panel is suitable for use in a radio receiver.
1. Radio panels--Applications

MIROZOWSKI, B.; ZYZNIEWSKI, M.

"Organization of Standardization in the Agenda of the National Conference on Standardization," P. 177. (WIELADZ GOSI, Vol. 22, No. 4, Apr. 1964, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (FEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

MIROZOYEV, G. F.

Nose

Modified pneumatic tamponade of the nose. Vest. oto-rin 15, No. 1, 1953.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

MIROZOYEVA, N.M. and BABAYEVA, A

"On Serological Diagnosis of Rickettsial Diseases and Laboratory diagnosis on grippe virus," a report given at the first republic scientific-practical conference of physician-bacteriologists of the Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygien for the Ministry of Health Azerbaydzhon, USSR held in Baku, 25 Apr 56.

SUM: 1360 p. 239

MIRPULATOV, K. I.

27826. Mir ulatov, K. I. Mery bor'by s sosushchimi vreditel'nyimi khlapchatnikami. Sots. Sel. Khoz-vo Uzbekistana, 1949, No. 2 s. 6-65

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh State., Vol. 3, 1949

MITCHELL, E. L.

Spraying

Monthly list of items received from the Library of Congress, 1961.

MONTHLY LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED - Library of Congress, 1961.

MIKROFILM

USSR

0

DISEASES, Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

Author: Mirpulatov, K.I. 5. 1957. 20650

Mirpulatov, K.I.

AS Uzbek SSR

New Methods of Cotton Disease and Pest Control.

V sb.: Materialy Mezhdunar. soveshchaniya po koordinatsii nauchno-issled. rabot po khlopkovodstvu, 1957 g., Tashkent, AN UzSSR. Cotton seeds infected with gummosis are recommended to be treated with 20% Cu trichlorophenolate (I) in a dosage of 7 kg/t. To simultaneously destroy both the causal agents of diseases on the seeds and chewing pests in the field it is recommended that a combined product be used, cupran and I + BHC. To control fusarium wilt the soil is treated with ethylene dibromide. Among systemic (intra-plant) preparations to control sucking pests:

* 1957, 179-186

1/2

MIRPULATOV, K.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Contribution of scientists of Uzbekistan. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
1 bol. 2 no.6:14-17 N-D '57. (MIKA 16:1)
(Uzbekistan--Cotton--Diseases and pests)

USSR / General and Specialized Library - Insects.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Sibirskaya, No. 5, 1959, No. 10879

Author : Mirpulatov, Z. I.

Inst : Not Given

Title : On the Mechanization of the Work of
Protection of Crops in Cotton Crop Rotation
from Agricultural Pests

Orig Pub : V sb.: Materialy k "vedeniyu nauchn. sessii
po zhlopkovodstvu. Tashkent, Gosizdat.
USSR, 1959, 174-84.

Abstract : In 1951 and 1952, the following numbers of
thousands of hectares were worked,
respectively: total - 1024.9 and 1615.1;
by tractors - 100.0 and 1065.9 (65%); by
airplanes - 145.5 and 238.2 (14.7%). The
basic mechanized protection of cotton plants

Card 1/3

70

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

F

Ann Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1968, N. 10968

is the tractor equipment. The cost of the work of the tractor and the personnel that runs it makes up 60-65% of the total expense of treating the cotton plants. The daily productivity of a tractor sprayer with a discharge of 600 liters per hectare is 6 hectares, and with 1,200 liters per hectare it is 12 hectares per day. The reason for such a low productivity of the tractor equipment is an unsatisfactory liaison between the scientific research and planning organizations in the work of building, testing and introduction of new equipment into the field work; unsatisfactory organization of the work at MTS; the delivery of machines which combine on one tractor a sprayer and a

Card 2/3

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologia, No 5, 1959, No. 20268

dition. What is necessary: a study of the work of the tractor and other equipment and its improvement; securing of poison chemicals for the tractor fleet, necessary for the timely treatment of the projected area; timely procurement of tractors and personnel for the equipment used in the protection of the plants; organization in Tashkent of a college for the protection of cotton crop rotation, and of courses for brigade mechanics and drivers; publication of literature and the calling of a national conference on mechanization of the means of protection of plants. -- A. I. Adrianov

Card 3/3

21

MIRPULATOV, K.I.; DZHIYEMBAYEV, Zh.

New institutes of plant protection. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i
bol. 4 no.2:56 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zashchity rasteniy, Uzbekistan (for Mirpulatov). 2. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zashchity rasteniy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Dzhiyembayev).
(Uzbekistan—Plants, Protection of—Research)
(Kazakhstan—Plants, Protection of—Research)

MIRPULATOV, K.I.

Research of the Uzbek Institute of Plant Protection. Zashch.rast.
ot vred.i bol. 5 no.2:32-33 F '60. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Direktor Uzbekskogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.
(Uzbekistan—Plants, Protection of—Research)

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the individuals who were involved in the project. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

MIRPULATOVA, N.

Cotton - Diseases and Pests

Controlling the disease "gommoz."
Khlopkovodstvo No. 11, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLAS IFIEI.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its goals and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

Cotton Seed

Centralized treatment of cotton and silk wastes. N. S. 100.

MONTHLY LIST OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1901.

Effectiveness
N. Mipham
No. 2 42 6/100
fungicide against
seeds is treated
effective if the
planting
running
thorax
2500
water

MIRPULATOVA, N.S.; MALININ, V.M.

Wilt of fine-fiber cotton plant. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 7
no.4:56 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Uzbekskogo instituta zashchity
rasteniy, Tashkent (for Mirupulatova). 2. Zaveduyushchiy Izbao-
kentakim entomofitouchastkom (for Malinin).

(Cotton wilt)

MIRPULATOVA, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Cultivation practices in the control of cotton wilt.

Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.7:26-27 J1 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut zashchity rasteniy Ministerstva
sel'skogo khozyaystva uzbekskoy SSR, g. Tashkent.
(Uzbekistan--Cotton wilt)

MIRPULATOVA, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; NALORNAYA, V.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Early manifestation of wilt on cotton. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i
bol. 8 no.2:53 P '63. MIRA 1963

1. Uzbekakiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Tashkent.
(Cotton wilt)

MIRPULATOVA, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; NAGORNAYA, N.M., mladaniy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Methods of fungi preservation. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.)
no.3:43-44 '64. 'MIRA 17:4

1. Sredneaziatkiy institut zashchity rasteniy.

KIREYEVA, G.S.; MIRPULATOVA, N.S., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Accelerated method of diagnosis. Zashch. rast. i zhivotn.
1 bol. 9 no.5:44-50 '64.

1. Sredneaziatskiy institut zashchity rasteniy i zhivotnykh.

1899. Influence of nicotinic acid on the permeability and stability
of peripheral capillaries. M. M. Mirakhimov *Vestn. Dolo.* 1833.
No. 10. 923-925; *Referat. Zh. Med.* 1900. Abstr. No. 12803.
Daily i.v. administration of 2 ml of a 2% soln. of nicotinic acid
for 10 days generally brings about increased permeability of
capillaries. (Russian)
V. McKernan

MIRRAKHIMOV, M.M.; YUSUPOVA, N.Ya.

Influence of pain on the condition of the lymphatics and capillaries
in the zone of irradiation. Vrach. delo no.8:79-81 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Klinika fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. M.Ye. Vol'skiy)
Kirgizskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PAIN)

(CAPILLARIES)

(LYMPHATICS)

MIRRAKHIMOV, M. M.; AITKULOVA, A. U.

Intermediate metabolism in patients with diseases of the bile
ducts. Terap. arkh. 22 no.5:76-79 My '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent M. M.
Mirrakhimov) Kirgizskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BILE DUCTS--DISEASES) (METABOLISM)

VOL'SKIY, Miron Yefimovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki Kirgizskoy SSR,
doktor med. nauk, prof. [deceased]; SEAGAR, E.F., doktor med.
nauk, prof., red.; MIRZAKHIMOV, M.M., dots., red.; LEYSHENOV, A.,
tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos. izd-
vo, 1962. 257 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(VOL'SKIY, MIRON YEFIMOVICH, 1901-1958) (LINE)

MIRRAKHIMOV, M.M.; GOLOMA, Ye.A.

Distribution of rheumatism in the Kirghiz S.S.R. Sov. zarav. Kir.
no.3:42-44, My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - dotsent M.M.Mirraakhimov)
Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIRGHIZISTAN—RHEUMATIC FEVER)

MIRRAKHIMOV, M.M.; YUSUPOVA, N.Ya.

Pathogenesis of bronchial asthma. Sov.med. 26 no.7:24-27 J1 '66.
(MIRA 19:11)

1. Iz kliniki propedevniki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent
M.M.Mirraakhimov) Kirgizskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASTHMA)

MIRRAKHIMOV, M.M. (Frunze)

"characteristics of the reaction of the organism to a stay under high-altitude conditions of Kirgiziya, as well as a functional characterization of the indigenous inhabitants of the high altitudes".

Report presented at the Scientific Conference devoted to the problems of physiology and pathology in High Altitudes, Ministry of Health Tadzhik SSR and Medical Institute im. Abdul' Ibn-Sino, held in Dushanbe, October 1962. (Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikstana, Dushanbe, No. 3, 1963, p. 37-39

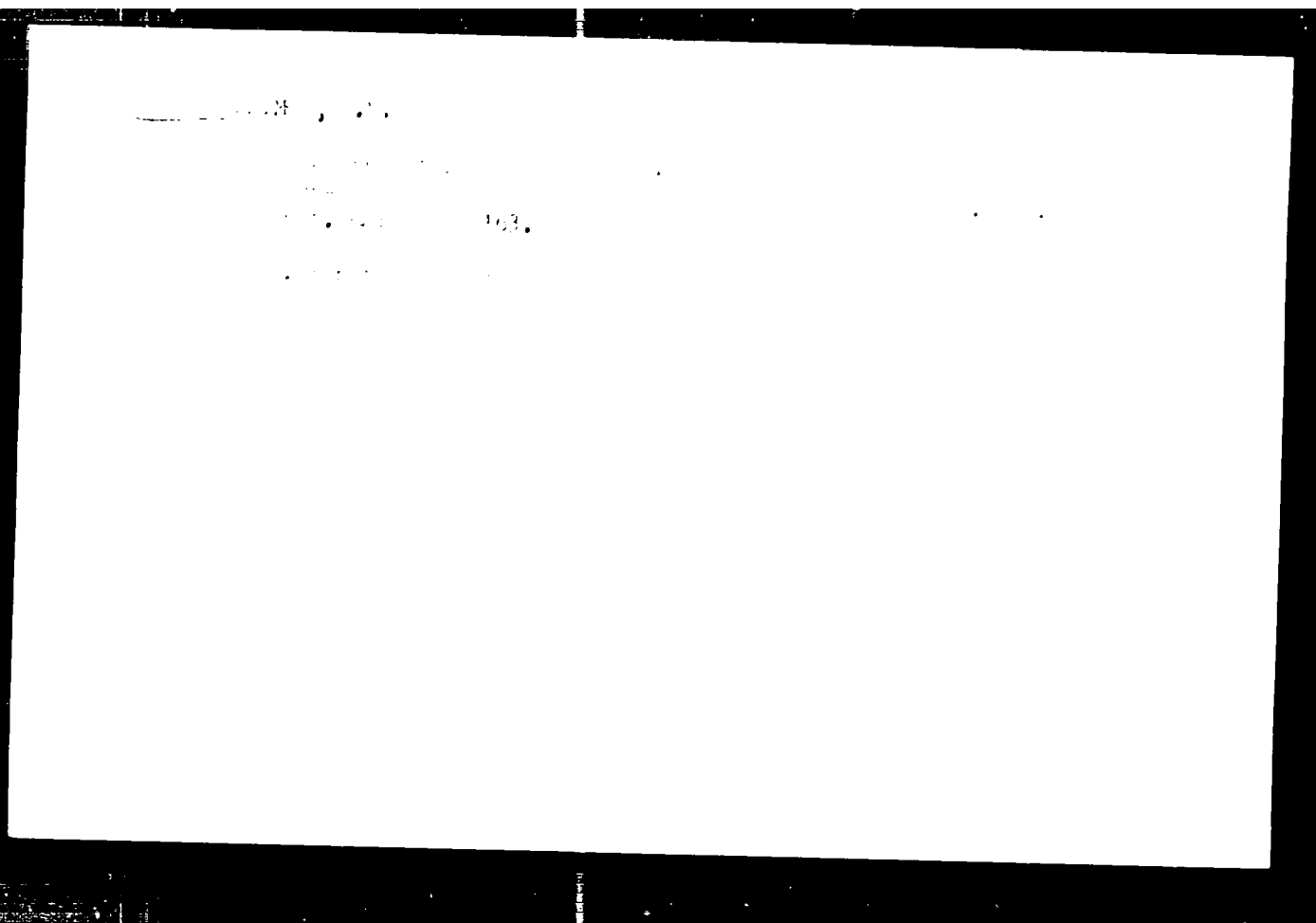
MIRRAKHIMOV, M.M.

Functions of the circulatory apparatus in the mountain population of Kirghizistan. Opyt izuch. reg. fiziol. funk. 6:52-58 '63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Kafedra propedeviki vnutrennikh bolezney(zav. - dotsent M.M.Mirrakhimov) Kirgizskoy gosudarstvennoy meditsinskoy instituta i laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii-(zav. - prof. A.D. Storch) Bishkek, Kirgizskaya SSSR, Pervaya Pervaya St. 41 SSSR.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610004-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134610004-1"

S/3111/63/062/000/0014/0023

ACCESSION NR: AT4045944

AUTHOR: Mirrakhimov, M. M.

TITLE: Some peculiarities in the response of the human organism to a stay in the high mountains of Kirghizia

SOURCE: Dushanbe, Gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Trudy*, v. 62, 1963. Voprosy* fiziologii i patologii vyssokogor'ya; trudy* nauchnoy konferentsii, 1962. (Problems of the physiology and pathology of Alpine regions; transactions of the 1962 scientific conference), 14-23

TOPIC TAGS: high altitude, hypoxia, adaptation, acclimatization, cardiovascular function, hemoglobin, gas exchange, autonomic nervous system

ABSTRACT: In order to clarify the factors other than hypoxia (such as temperature) which play a role in adaptation to high altitudes, the author reports his observations on three groups of people living in the general area of Tien Shan. In the first group (16 students examined 3, 15 and 30 days after moving from an elevation of 760 m to 1750 m), there was only a moderate increase in hemoglobin after 15 days, even though the same altitude in the Caucasus produces marked cardiovascular changes. In a group of 43 young people examined after 4-5 and 10-11 days at 3300 m, there were increases in pulse rate, respiration, hemoglobin, erythro-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045944

cyte count and vascular permeability, and decreases in blood pressure. Finally, observations on 6 members of an expedition to Tyuz-Ashu (3200 m) revealed similar changes, with increases in gas exchange, minute volume and blood flow and a decrease in venous pressure, indicating that the typical adaptive changes occur in the mountains of Kirghizia, but at higher altitudes than in the Alps or Caucasus. This was further confirmed by extensive studies on the permanent inhabitants of Frunze (760 m), Rybach'ye (1650 m), Naryn (2020 m) and Tyuz-Ashu (3200 m), which showed that there are significant differences between short-term and long-term adaptive changes. Thus, the permanent mountain dweller is characterized by lower basal metabolism, gas exchange, pulse rate, systolic blood pressure and peripheral blood flow, an increased venous pressure, hemoglobin, capillary permeability and pulmonary blood flow, normal values for the minute volume, mean pressure and erythrocyte count, and a general vagotonicity of the autonomic nervous system, all of which guarantees a more rational and economical utilization of the oxygen supply. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kirgizskiy meditsinskiy Institut, Frunze (Kirghiz Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 0

SUB CODE: LS, PH

NO REF SOV: 024
Cord 272

OTHER: 001

ACC NR: AT6036616

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0300/0302

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V.; Agadzhanian, N. A.; Kuznetsov, A. G.; Barer, A. S.;
Isabayeva, V. A.; Mirzakhimov, M. M.; Davydov, G. A.; Kalinichenko, I. R.;
Korobova, A. A.; Karpova, L. I.; Nikulina, G. A.; Tikhomirov, Ye. P.; Sokol, Ye. A.;
Gavrilov, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Establishing the possibility of using alpine acclimatization for the
preparation and training of cosmonauts (Paper presented at the Conference on Problems
of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966)

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 300-302

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, high altitude physiology, alpine acclimatization,
cosmonaut training

ABSTRACT:

Tasks of the present study were to:

1. Conduct complex physiological and clinical investigations during the
process of acclimatization at altitudes of 3300 to 4100 m.

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ACC NRI AT6036616

2. Study the influence of alpine acclimatization on human tolerance to extremal spaceflight factors.
3. Study the comparative resistance of alpine inhabitants, valley inhabitants, and alpinists to extremal factors.
4. Develop a system of alpine acclimatization for cosmonauts and issue recommendations on the application of alpine acclimatization for the preparation and training of cosmonauts and on the creation of alpine camps for cosmonauts.

Acclimatization was conducted at the alpine station of the Kirgiz State Medical Institute (Tuya-Ashu mountain pass, altitude, 3300 to 4100 m). A total of 28 male subjects were studied of whom: 11 were indigenous to alpine conditions as farmers of the Tien-Shan--Pamir region (2000 to 2500 m), 11 were valley inhabitants, and 6 were accomplished alpinists. The following indices were studied under alpine conditions and using test stands: Functional condition of the central nervous system; external respiratory and cardiovascular system function; some biochemical indices; the state of the blood coagulation and anticoagulation capacity; and in separate experiments; cerebral circulation using an electroplethysmographic method.

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AT3036616

The experiments showed that after 45 days of alpine acclimatization, human tolerance to prolonged, back-chest accelerations (8 to 10 G) was improved. This was reflected in a relative increase in the amplitude of rheoencephalograms for all subjects and consequently, improved cerebral circulation and lowered pulse rate. EKG changes indicated that the heart was undergoing less strain after alpine acclimatization. After residence in alpine conditions, a decrease in basic metabolic indices and a slight increase in arterial blood oxygen saturation was noted in alpine inhabitants during accelerations.

A study of heat tolerance showed that there was a drop in basic physiological parameters (heat accumulation and basal metabolism) after alpine acclimatization in all three groups. These changes were more pronounced in indigenous alpine inhabitants and less pronounced in alpinists.

The resistance of the organism to hypoxia before and after acclimatization was studied using two approaches; exposure to a certain "altitude ceiling" in a pressure chamber and a method of reverse respiration using a spiograph first filled with atmospheric air. In the latter case as a measure of oxygen consumption, oxygen content under the bell jar of the spiograph decreased and exhaled carbon dioxide was chemically absorbed.

Card 3/4

S/020/62/143/001/011/030
B1C4/B1C8

AUTHORS: Arifov, U. A., Academician AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Garich, D. D.,
Marrakhimova, Yh., and Muzhavirov, S. Z.

TITLE: Investigation of secondary processes caused by fast neutral
atoms of alkali metals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 1, 1971, 69-71

TEXT: The experimental arrangement consisted of a source of fast neutral atoms and a semispherical collector (65 mm diameter) with a Ta target (10.10 mm) in its center. The working vacuum was $5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm Hg. The fast neutral atoms were obtained by resonance charge exchange of Na^+ ions in an Na vapor jet perpendicular to the Na^+ beam. The flux of the primary ions was measured before and after resonance charge exchange. The flux of neutral atoms was determined from this difference. According to the results, the secondary emission during interaction of fast neutral Na atoms with pure Ta targets and such covered with residual gas films is similar to the secondary emission induced by Na^+ ions interacting with Ta targets. Scattered positive ions with high energies are observed in both cases.

Card 1/2

S/G20/62/143/01/011/030
R104/R108

Investigation of secondary ...

Under strictly equal conditions, the scattering coefficient of the neutral atoms is higher than that of the ions. There are 2 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. W. Berry, J. Appl. Phys., 8, 1212 (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1961

Card 2/2

BELOUSOV, M.A.; MIRRAKHIMOVA, M.

Investigation of the behavior and translocation of phosphorus
during the flowering and fruit-forming stages of cotton.
Uzb. biol. zhur. no. 11: 8-10, 1978. (MIRA 1978)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoz-va.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation.

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31686

Author : Mirsa, N.R., Tushevskaya, K.I.

Inst : -

Title : Influence of Artificial Pneumopertioneum in the Electrocardiogram of Dogs.

Orig Pub : Nauk. zap. Chernivets'k. univ., 1956, 151-157

Abstract : After a single introduction in 7 dogs of 500 ml of air in the abdominal cavity, an increase or decrease of the heart beat was observed with a corresponding change of the intervals PT and RR, increase of the voltage of the P and R waves, and the α angle. With repeated pneumopertioneum (P), the same changes were more weakly expressed, while the R wave as a rule did not increase. The introduction of a 2% solution of novocaine (0.5 mg/kg) for 15-20 minutes before P weakened the changes of the ECG. Changes of the ECG during P were caused by displacement of the internal

Card 1/2

MYSAAYGECDOV, V.

Use of large seed points as a measure of disease control.
Dokl. AN Uz.SSR .1 . 1985.-56-164. (UFA 1981)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR. Submitted May 8, 1984.

MIRSAGATOV, A. N.

Mechanization of the construction of subsurface horizontal
drainage. Vop. gidr. no.5:107-117 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Drainage) (Construction machinery)

BERDYANSKIY, V.N.; KUPERMAN, E.Sh.; MIRSAGATOV, A.N.

Building subsurface drainage in the Golodnaya Steppe. Gidrot. Del.
14 no.3:16-22 Mr '62.

1. Institut vodnykh problem i gidrotekhniki AN UzSSR.
(Golodnaya Steppe--Drainage)

BERDYANSKIY, V.N., inzh.; KUPERMAN, E.Sh., inzh.; MIRSAGATOV, A.N., inzh.

Mechanization of the construction of a deep covered drain. *Mekh.*
stroit. 19 no.7:18-19 J1 '62. (MLA 15:7)
(Drainage) (Pipe-laying machinery)

BERDYANSKIY, V.N.; KUIBERMAN, E.Sh.; MIRZAGATOV, A.N.

Technology of the combined mechanized construction of enclosed
horizontal drainage in the Golodnaya Steppe. Tr. Vses. khim. tekhn.
no.15:57-68 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

MIRSAGATOV, M.M.

Using hoisting devices for automatic feeding of machine tools. Bnl.
tekh.-ekon.inform. no.9:89-93 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Feed mechanisms)

MIRSAGATOV, M.U.; POGORELKO, I.P.; KASYMKHODZHAYEV, I.S.

Innervation of the seminal vesicles in man. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.6:
59-62 Ja '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gonoroynogo otdeleniya Uzbekistanskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta i urologicheskoy kliniki Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(SEMINAL VESICLES--INNervation)

MATVEYEV, V.N., kand.med.nauk; MI.SAGATOV, M.U.

Treatment of protracted nongonorrheal urethritis. Med. zhur. Uzb.
no.9:32-33 S '61. (MIA 1:2)

1. Iz Uzbekistanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.

(GONORRHEAL DISEASES)

MIRSACATOV M. U., kand.med.nauk

Roetgenographs of the seminal vesicles (vesiculography) of
gonorrhea patients taken of cadaveric material. Med.zhur.Uzb.
no.8:69-71 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Uzbekistanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-
venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent V.N.Matveyev).
(SEMINAL VESICLES—RADIOGRAPHY) (GONORRHEA)